

12 **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

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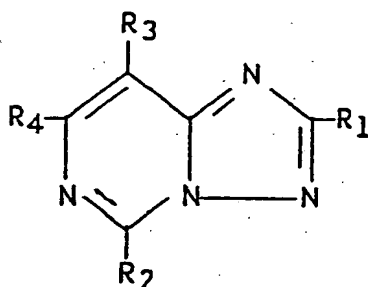
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54 **5-Substituted(1,2,4)triazolo(1,5-c)pyrimidin-2-amines.**
57 This invention is concerned with 5-substituted-[1,2,4]triazolo(1,5-c)pyrimidin-2-amines selected from those of Formula I, which are active as antiasthma agents.

Title: 5-SUBSTITUTED[1,2,4]TRIAZOLO-
[1,5-c]PYRIMIDIN-2-AMINES

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention is concerned with 5-substituted [1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amines selected from those of Formula I, which are active as antiasthma agents.

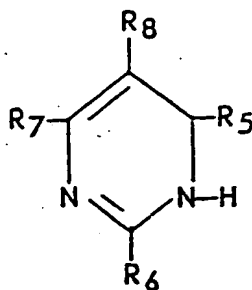


FORMULA I

In Formula I, R₁ is selected from the group consisting of amino, (C₁-C₆)acylamino, alkyl(C₁-C₆)amino and 1-chloro-2-propanolamino; R₂ is selected from the group consisting of mono- and disubstituted phenyl [wherein the substituents are selected from trifluoromethyl, nitro, chloro, bromo, iodo, alkyl(C₁-C₆), formyl, 1-alkynyl, difluoromethoxy, carboxamido, -CON[alkyl(C₁-C₆)]₂, -CON(CH₂)_n (where n = 2-5) and -COOalkyl(C₁-C₆)], p-methylphenylsulfonylamino, 2-, 3- and -4-pyridinyl, 3-alkyl(C₁-C₆)-4-pyridinyl and 4-pyridine-1-oxide; and R₃ and R₄ are individually selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl(C₁-C₆).

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This invention is also concerned with a series of intermediates represented by Formulae II, III and IV which are used in a sequence of reactions to produce the products of Formula I.

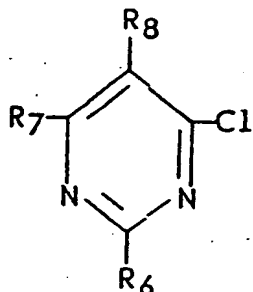


FORMULA II

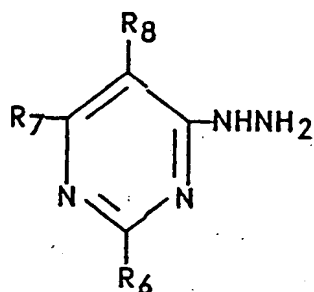
In Formula II, R₅ is selected from =O and its tautomer; R₆ is selected from the group consisting of mono- and disubstituted phenyl [wherein the substituents are selected from trifluoromethyl, nitro, chloro, bromo, iodo, alkyl(C₁-C₆), dichloromethyl, formyl, 1-alkynyl, difluoromethoxy, carboxamido, -CON[alkyl(C₁-C₆)]₂, -CON(CH₂)_n (where n = 2-5) and -COOalkyl(C₁-C₆)], and 3-pyridinyl; and R₇ and R₈ are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl(C₁-C₆).

With regard to Formula II, the compound where R₆ would be 2-pyridinyl is disclosed in O. Kirino, et al., Agric. Biol. Chem., 41, 1093 (1977).

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FORMULA III

In Formula III, R_6 , R_7 and R_8 are the same as described in Formula II and the compound $R_6 = 4\text{-pyridinyl}$ and $R_7 = \text{hydrogen}$ is disclosed in G. Y. Leshner, *et al.*, J. Med. Chem., 25, 837 (1982).

FORMULA IV

In Formula IV, R_6 is selected from the group consisting of mono- and disubstituted phenyl [wherein the substituents are selected from nitro, alkyl($C_1\text{-}C_6$), dichloromethyl, formyl, difluoromethoxy, carboxamido, $-\text{CON}[\text{alkyl}(C_1\text{-}C_6)]_2$, $-\text{CON}(\text{CH}_2)_n$ (where $n = 2\text{-}5$) and $-\text{COOalkyl}(C_1\text{-}C_6)$], and R_7 and R_8 are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl($C_1\text{-}C_6$).

With regard to Formula IV, compounds where R_6 is phenyl substituted by trifluoromethyl, halogen or alkoxy and R_7 and R_8 are hydrogen are disclosed in U. S. Patent 4,269,980.

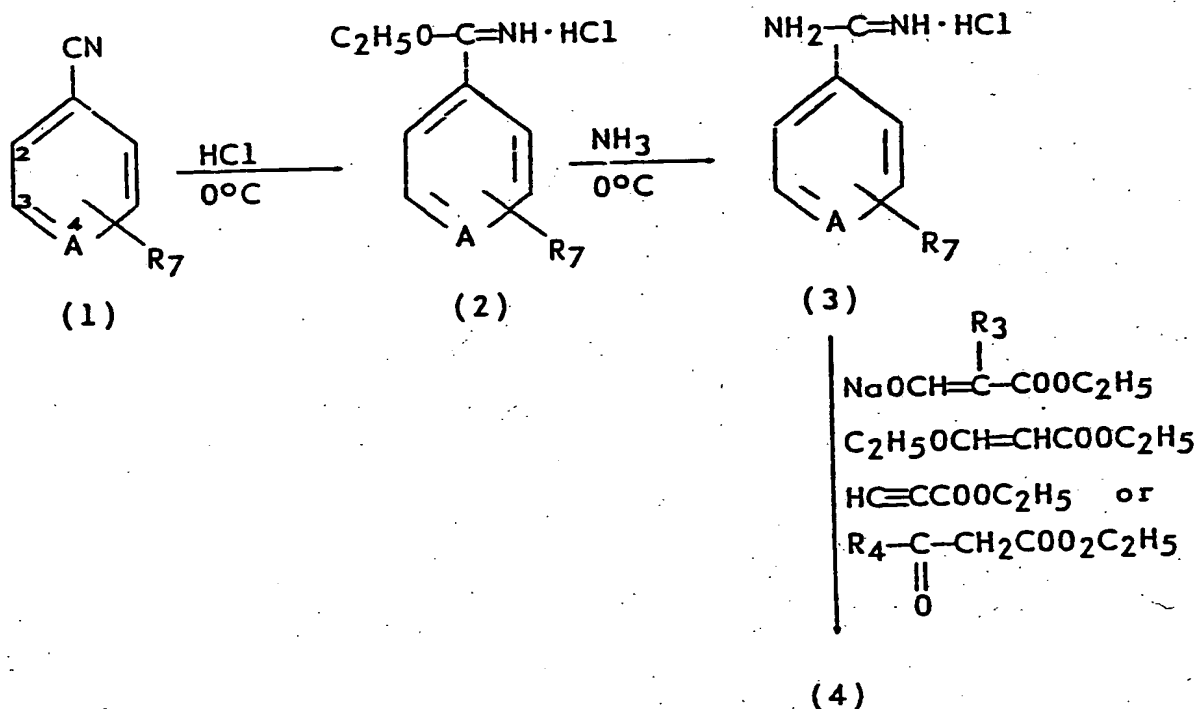
In addition, this invention is concerned with a method of treating asthma and allergic diseases in warm-blooded animals and with compositions of matter employing the compounds of Formula I.

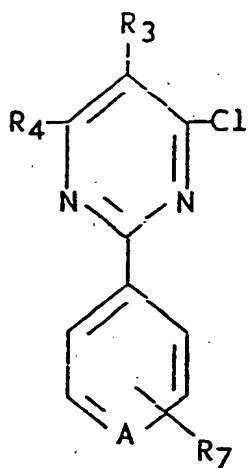
Further, this invention is concerned with a process of producing the compounds of Formula I.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

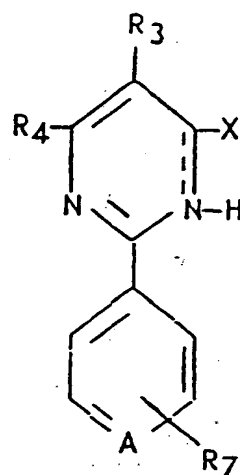
The products of the present invention may be prepared according to the following flowcharts.

FLOWCHART I

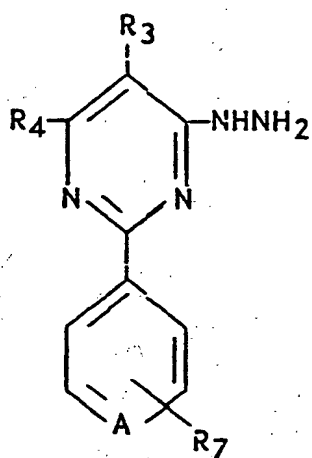




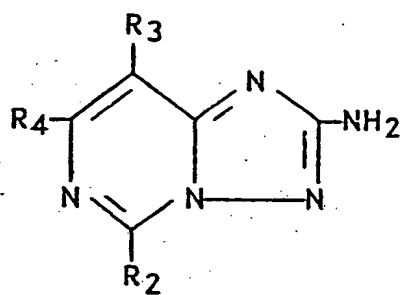
POCl_3



$\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

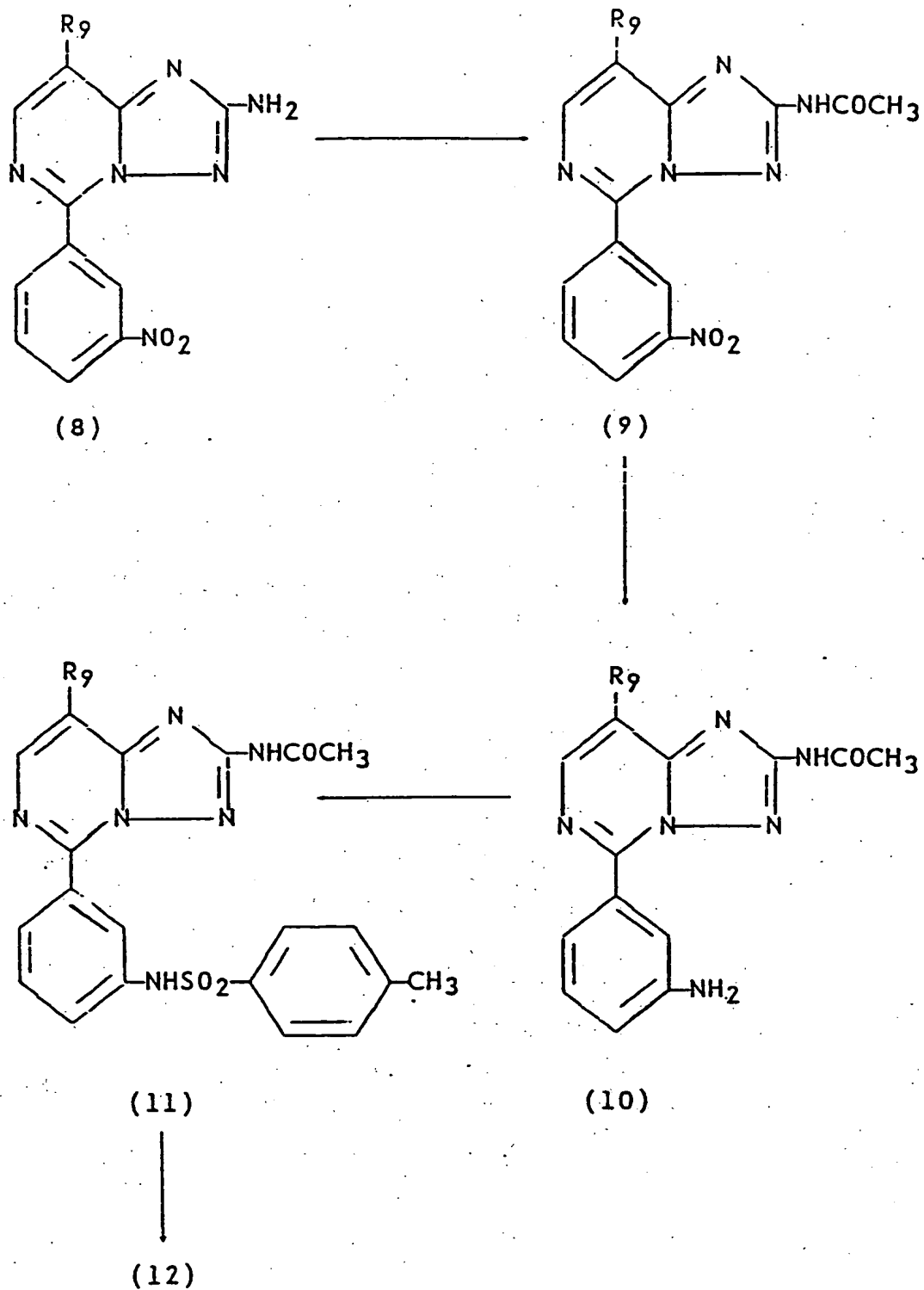


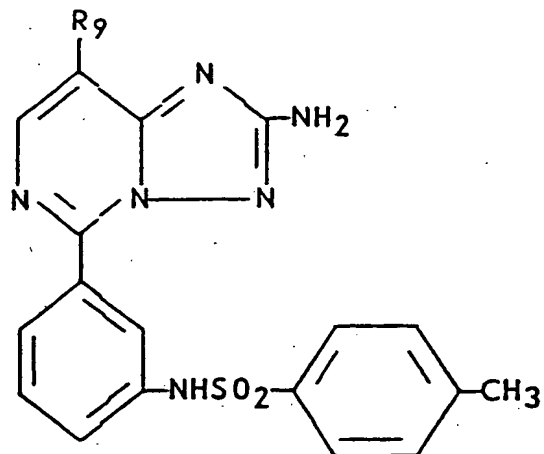
BrCN



In accordance with the above flowchart, a substituted nitrile (A is $-\text{CH}_2-$) or pyridinylnitrile (where A is $-\text{N}=$ and may be at position 2, 3 or 4) where R_7 is trifluoromethyl, nitro, chloro, bromo, iodo, alkyl(C_1-C_6), $-\text{CON}[\text{alkyl}(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6)]_2$, $-\text{CON}(\text{CH}_2)_n$ (where $n = 2-5$), $-\text{COOalkyl}(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_6)$, formyl or difluoromethoxy (1) in a solvent mixture of methanol and ether at 0°C is saturated with hydrogen chloride gas and stored at 0°C for 12-48 hours giving (2) which is then dissolved in absolute ethanol at 0°C , saturated with ammonia gas and stored at 0°C for 48-288 hours giving (3). The compounds (3) are then neutralized with an alkali in chloroform providing the free base which after concentration in vacuo is then dissolved in absolute ethanol and reacted with ethyl 3-ethoxy-2-propenoate, ethyl formylpropionate, sodium salt ethyl formylpropionate, ethyl formylacetate sodium salt, or ethyl alkanoyl acetate at reflux for several days, giving (4), where R_3 and R_4 are lower alkyl(C_1-C_6), X is $=\text{O}$ or its tautomer, and A and R_7 are as described above. The pyrimidinols or pyrimidinones (4) are then reacted with phosphorous oxychloride with warming for 1-24 hours, poured over ice, collected and recrystallized giving (5). The compounds (5) are dissolved in methanol and reacted with hydrazine hydrate with heating for 1-4 hours, then cooled, giving the hydrazine intermediates (6). The hydrazines (6) are dissolved in methanol and reacted with cyanogen bromide at reflux for several hours giving the products (7) where R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are as described above for Formula I.

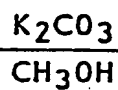
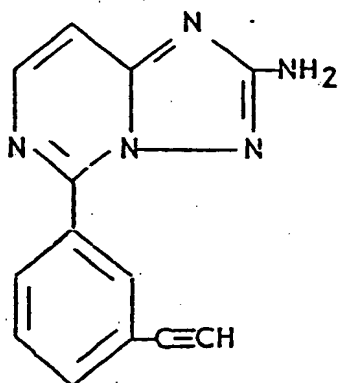
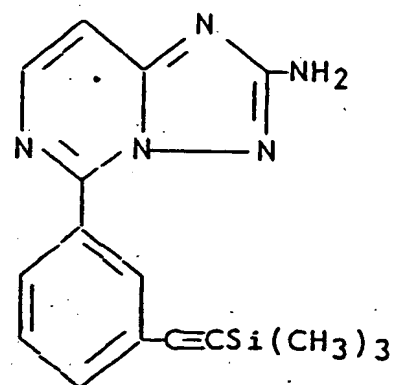
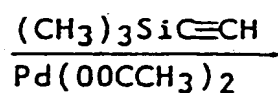
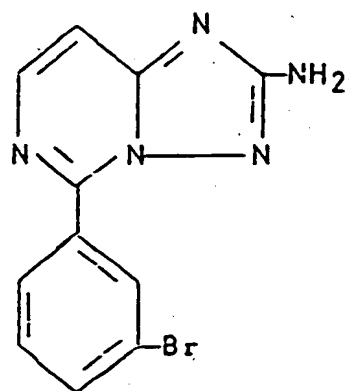
FLOWCHART II





(12)

In accordance with Flowchart II, the nitro compound (8) is acetylated with acetic anhydride to give (9) which is then reduced with hydrogen using a catalyst such as palladium, giving the amino amide (10). Reaction of (10) with *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride in pyridine gives (11) which is then hydrolyzed using 1*N* hydrochloric acid in dioxane, giving (12), where R₉ is hydrogen or lower alkyl(C₁-C₆).

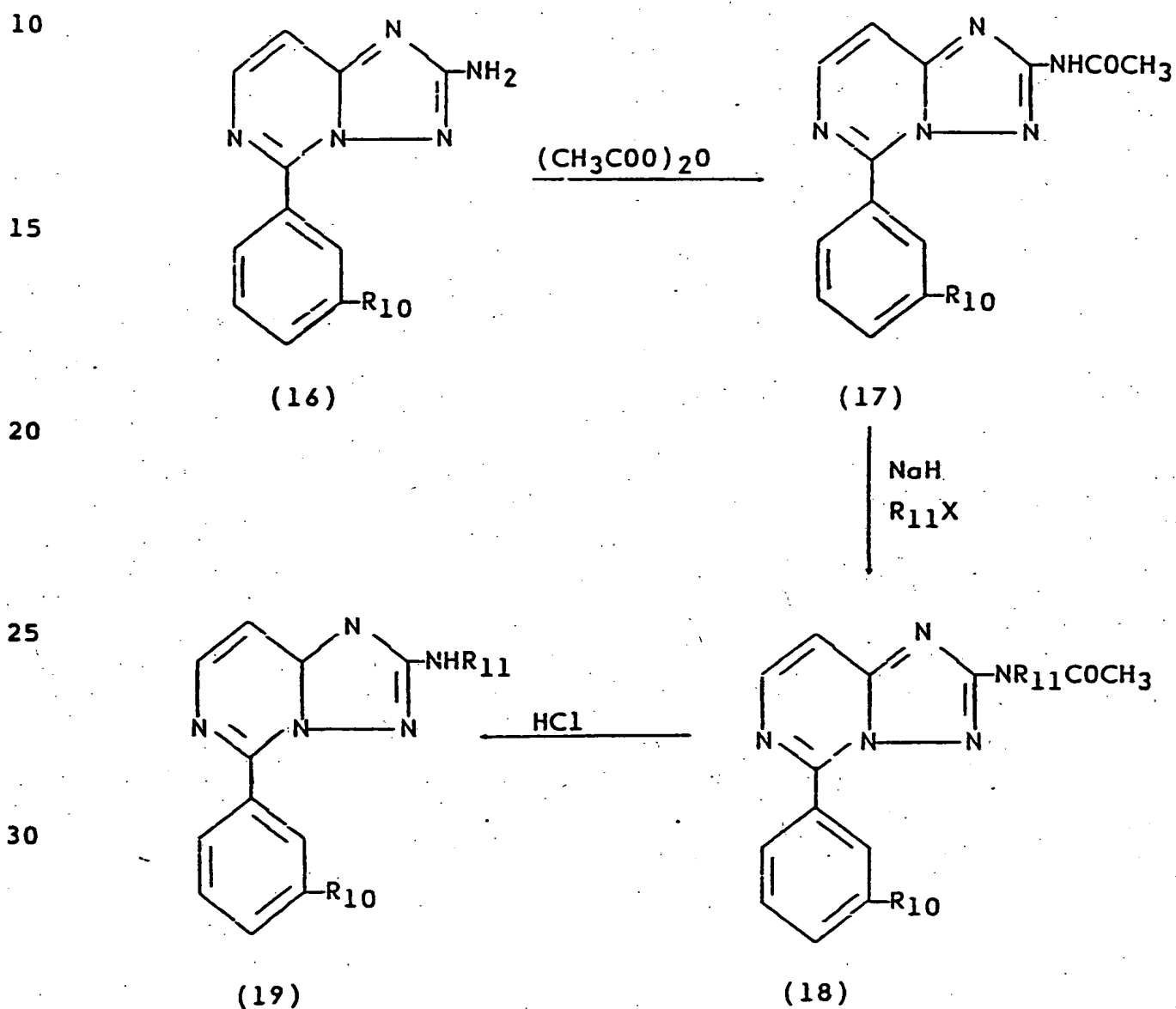
FLOWCHART III

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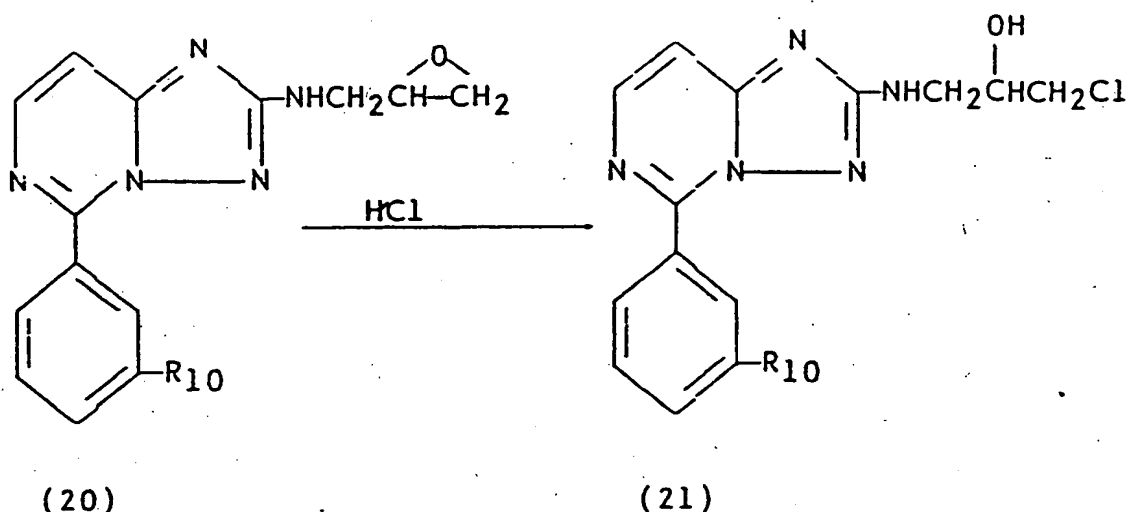
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As shown in Flowchart III, 5-(3-bromophenyl)-
[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine (13) is converted
to (14) using ethynyl trimethylsilane, palladium II acetate
and triethylphosphine followed by deprotection using potas-
sium carbonate.

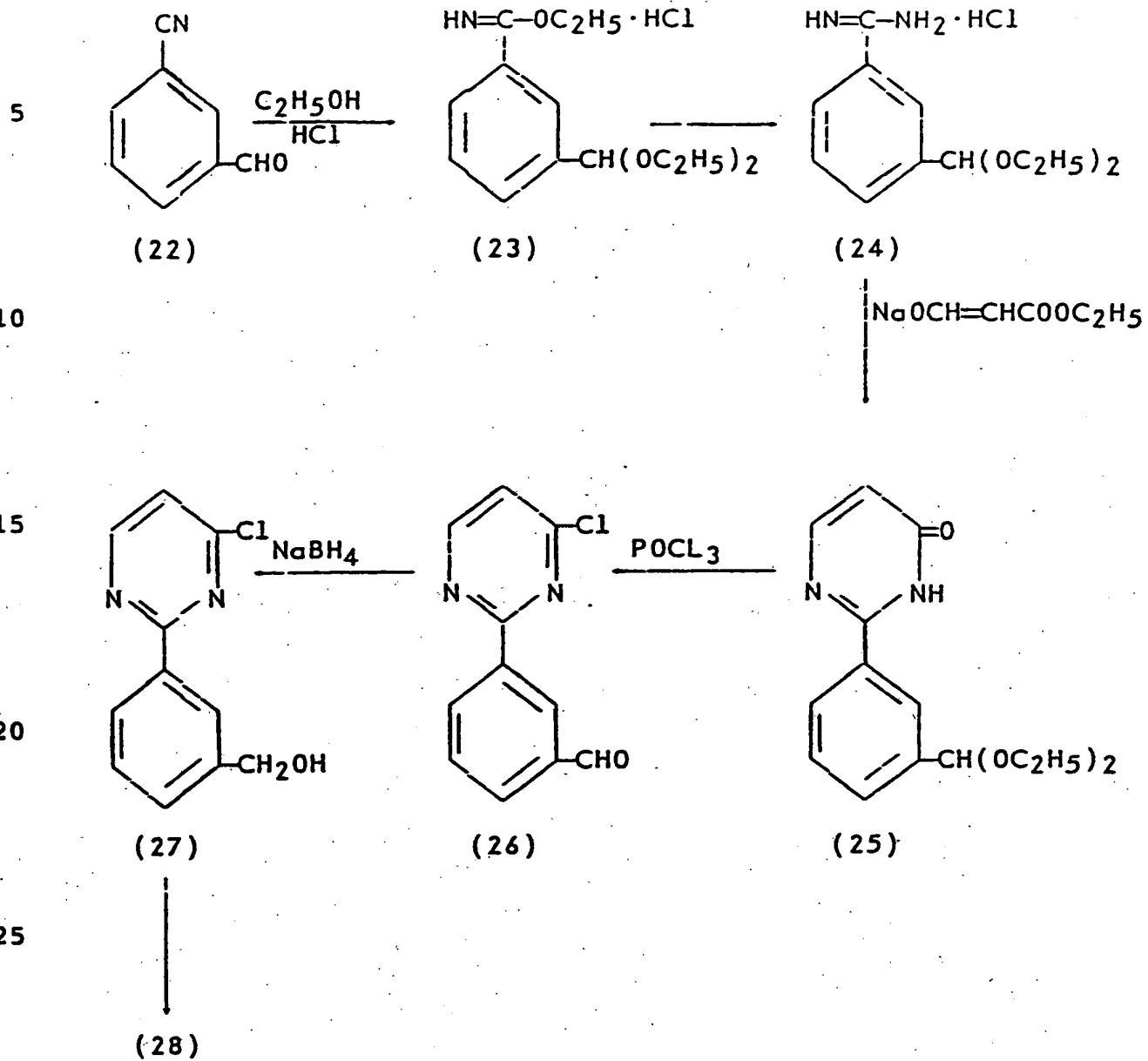
FLOWCHART IV

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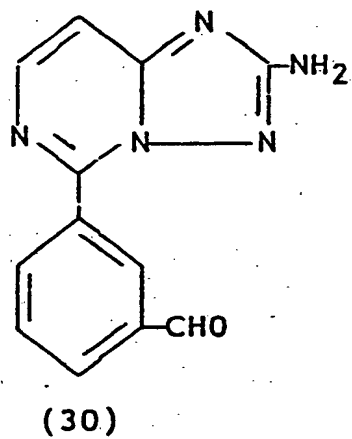
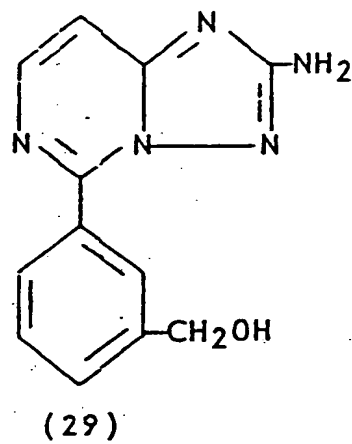
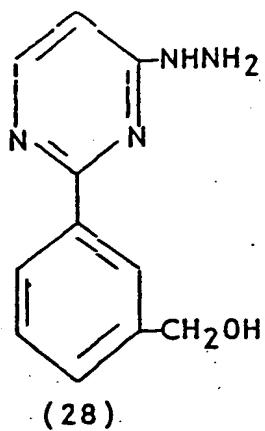


In Flowchart IV compound (16), where R₁₀ is selected from trifluoromethyl, nitro, chloro, bromo, iodo or alkyl(C₁-C₆), is acetylated to give (17) which is then treated with sodium hydride followed by an alkylating agent R₁₁X, where R₁₁ is alkyl and X is halide, or epichlorohydrin, giving (18). Mild hydrolysis with dilute acid at room temperature removes the acetyl group and gives (19), a 2-substituted amino[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidine. In the case where R₁₁ is a 2,3-epoxypropyl group (20), 6N hydrochloric acid opens the epoxy ring to give (21).

FLOWCHART V



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Flowchart V shows the preparation of 3-(2-amino-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)benzaldehyde. During the conversion of 3-cyanobenzaldehyde (22) to the imino-ether (23) an acetal is also formed. Conversion to the
5 amidine (24) and pyrimidine (25) is accomplished by the procedures outlined hereinabove. On preparing the chloropyrimidine (26), the aldehyde functionality is reformed. Reduction produces the alcohol (27) which is converted to
10 (29) by the general procedure of Flowchart I. Reoxidation of (29) using diethylaminopyridinium chlorochromate gives (30).

The novel compounds of the present invention are highly active as antiasthmatic and antiallergic agents as will be demonstrated hereinbelow.

15 The bronchospasm of allergic asthma is a consequence of the release of mediators, such as histamine and slow-reacting substances from mast cells. The role of mediator release in the induction of an asthmatic attack has been fully reviewed and documented, see Kaliner, M.
20 and Austen, K. F., Bronchial Asthma Mechanisms and Therapeutics, E. B. Weiss, Editor, Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1976, p. 163; Lichtenstein, L. M., Asthma-Physiology, Immunopharmacology and Treatment, Second
25 International Symposium, L. M. Lichtenstein and K. F. Austen, Editors, Academic Press, New York, 1979, p. 51; and Bell, S. C., et al., Annual Reports in Medicinal Chemistry, 14, H. J. Hess, Editor, Academic Press, New York, 1979, p. 51.

30 The novel compounds of this invention have been tested by the procedure of Lichtenstein, L. M. and Osler, A. G., J. Exp. Med., 120, 507-530 (1964), which evaluates the ability of compounds to inhibit mediator (histamine) release from immunologically stimulated human basophils.

Reagents10X Concentrated Tris Buffer

Dissolve 140.3 g of sodium chloride, 7.45 g of potassium chloride and 74.5 g of Trizma-Tris Pre-Set, Reagent Grade, pH 7.6, at 25°C (Sigma Chemical Co.) in sufficient water to give a final volume of 2 liters.

Human Albumin

(Sigma Chemical Co.) (30 mg/ml)

Calcium and Magnesium Stocks

Made to 0.075 M and 0.5 M respectively, with calcium chloride dihydrate and magnesium chloride hexahydrate.

Tris-A Buffer

A 10 ml portion of 10X Tris Buffer and 1.0 ml of human albumin are diluted to 100 ml with water.

Tris ACM Buffer

A 10 ml portion of 10X Tris Buffer, 1.0 ml of human albumin, 0.8 ml of calcium stock and 0.2 ml of magnesium stock are diluted to 100 ml with water.

Rabbit Antihuman IgE

Behring Diagnostics (Generally used at 10 µg protein/ml final-concentration.)

House Dust Mite Extract (*Dermatophagoides Farinae*)

Strength 1:100 (w:v) allergenic extract, Hollister-Stier Labs. Generally this is diluted 1:1000 to 1:10,000 (considering the vial as stock).

Other Allergens

Intradermal solutions or intramuscular preparations for hyposensitization, Hollister-Stier Labs. The final concentration used is on the order of 1 PNU/ml.

Separation of Leukocytes from Human Blood and Challenge

Eighty milliliters of blood is withdrawn from subjects with known histamine release to anti-IgE, ragweed antigen or other specific allergen, using four 20 ml heparinized tubes. This 80 ml of blood is mixed with 20 ml of saline containing 0.6 g of dextrose and 1.2 g of dextran. The blood is allowed to sediment at room temperature in

two 50 ml polycarbonate centrifuge tubes until a sharp interface develops between the red cells and plasma (60-90 minutes). The plasma (top) layer from each tube is withdrawn by pipet and transferred to respective 50 ml polycarbonate tubes. The plasma is centrifuged for 8 minutes at 110X g at 4°C. The supernatant is carefully poured off as completely as possible and the cell button is resuspended in 2-3 ml of Tris-A buffer using a siliconized Pasteur pipet. The resuspension is accomplished by drawing the liquid gently in and out of the pipet, with the tip below the liquid, until an even suspension of cells is obtained. Sufficient Tris-A buffer is then added to bring the volume in the tube to about 45 ml and the tube is centrifuged at 110X g for 8 minutes at 4°C. The supernatant is poured off and the cell button is resuspended and centrifuged as described above. The supernatant is poured off and the cell button is suspended in 2-3 ml of Tris-ACM buffer to make the final volume sufficient to allow addition to the reaction tubes.

Reaction tubes containing anti-IgE or antigens, either alone or with test compound in a total volume of 0.2 ml are prepared and placed in a 37°C bath. The cells are warmed to 37°C and frequently swirled to ensure an even suspension, while 1.0 ml aliquots are added to each reaction tube. The tubes are then incubated for 60 minutes at 37°C, vortexing the tubes gently every 15 minutes to keep the cells evenly suspended. When the reaction is complete, the tubes are centrifuged at 4°C for 10 minutes at 1500 rpm to sediment the cells. One ml aliquots of supernatant are transferred to 12X 75 mm polyethylene tubes and 0.2 ml of 8% perchloric acid is added to each tube. Blanks and totals are included in each test. The blanks have cells and all reagents except antigen or anti-IgE. The totals contain 0.24 ml of 8% perchloric acid, one ml of cells and 0.2 ml of buffer. All samples are then centrifuged to remove the precipitate protein.

Assay of Released Histamine by the Automated Fluorometric Method

This automated method has been described by Siraganian, R. P., in Anal. Biochem., 57, 383 (1974) and J. Immunol. Methods, 7, 283 (1975) and is based on the manual method of Shore, P. A., et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 217, 182 (1959).

The automated system consists of the following Technicon Autoanalyzer II components: Sampler IV, Dual-Speed Proportioning Pump III, Fluoronephelometer with a narrow pass primary filter 7-60 and a secondary filter 3-74, Recorder, and Digital Printer. The manifold used is the one described by Siraganian vide supra, with the following modifications: the dialyzer is omitted; all pumping tubes pass through a single proportioning pump with large capacity and twice the volume of sample is taken for analysis.

The automated chemistry consists of the following steps: Extraction from alkaline saline into butanol, back extraction into dilute hydrochloric acid by addition of heptane, reaction of histamine with o-phthaldialdehyde (OPT) at high pH and conversion of the OPT adduct to a stable fluorophore with phosphoric acid. The reaction product is then passed through the fluorometer. The full scale response is adjusted to 50 ng histamine base with a threshold sensitivity of approximately 0.5 ng.

Calculation of the Results of Histamine Release Tests

The instrument blank (wash) is subtracted from the ng histamine of each sample. Then the ng histamine of each sample is divided by the mean of the three totals (cells lysed with perchloric acid) to obtain percent release.

Control samples contain antigen but no test compound. Blank (or spontaneous release) samples contain neither antigen nor test compound. The mean of the blanks (three replicates) is subtracted from the percent release for controls and test compounds.

The means for control and test compound groups are computed and the result for a test compound is computed as percent of control by the formula:

$$100 \times \frac{\% \text{ Histamine Release with Test Compound}}{\% \text{ Histamine Release in Controls}}$$

Values obtained at different concentrations of test compound are used to calculate an ED₅₀ (the concentration in μM which causes a 50% inhibition of histamine release) by linear regression.

The results of this test on typical compounds of this invention appear in Table I.

TABLE I
Inhibition of Histamine Release From Immunologically
Stimulated Human Basophils

Compound	ED ₅₀ μM
5-(3-Methylphenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]-pyrimidin-2-amine	7.8
8-Methyl-5-(3-nitrophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	8.7
5-[3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	0.7
3-(2-Amino[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)-N,N-dimethylbenzamide	11
3-(2-Amino[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)-benzoic acid, ethyl ester	11
4-(2-Amino[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)-benzoic acid, ethyl ester	16
5-[3-(Dichloromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	1.2
5-(3-Bromophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	3.3
5-[3-(Difluoromethoxy)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	3

TABLE I (continued)

	Compound	ED ₅₀ μ M
5	5-(3-Methyl-4-pyridinyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]-pyrimidin-2-amine	3.8
	5-[3-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	2.7
	5-(4-Fluorophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]-pyrimidin-2-amine	31
10	5-(3-Chlorophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]-pyrimidin-2-amine	4.3
	5-(3-Nitrophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	3.8
	8-Methyl-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	5.6
15	5-(3-Pyridinyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	49.4
	5-(4-Pyridinyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	33
20	5-[3-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo-2-acetamide	20
	N-[8-Methyl-5-(3-nitrophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl]acetamide	11
	N-[8-Methyl-5-[3-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]-amino]phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl]acetamide	34.4
25	N-Methyl-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	16
	3-(2-Amino[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)benzaldehyde	0.8
	5-(4-Pyridinyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine, pyridine-1-oxide	4.9
30	1-Chloro-3-[[5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl]amino]-2-propanol	9.5

TABLE I (continued)

	Compound	ED ₅₀ μ M
5	N-5-[3-[[[4-Methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]phenyl]-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl]acetamide	1.7
	N-[3-(2-Amino[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)phenyl]-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide	1.5
	5-(3-Ethynylphenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]-pyrimidin-2-amine	14
10	7-Methyl-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]-triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	100

Passive Anaphylaxis Test

At -48 hours (relative to antigen challenge at time 0), 2 ml of saline containing 0.2-0.05 IgG hyperimmune serum (depending on batch of antibody used) was injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) into 250-300 g female Hartley-strain guinea pigs. One hour before challenge, the test compound is given to ten animals orally at 4 ml/kg of a suspension in 0.5% carboxymethylcellulose. The standard dose is 50 mg/kg. Ten control animals receive the vehicle only. The challenge consists of an intravenous injection of 0.25-2.0 mg of ovalbumin in one ml of saline. The time to the first observable symptom of anaphylaxis (normally this is a scratching of the nose) and the time to loss of righting reflex are recorded for each animal. Thirty minutes after the challenge the numbers of deceased and living animals are also recorded.

The treated and control groups are compared by a Mann-Whitney rank sum test for the times to symptom and times to collapse. In addition, a Fisher's exact test is done on the number of collapsed vs. noncollapsed for control and treated groups. If the Fisher test is significant, the compound is considered active. If the rank sum test is significant, the compound is considered to have weak activity.

Results of the hereinabove described test with 5-(2-pyridinyl[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine showed it to be active.

The novel compounds of the present invention are effective as antiasthmatic agents in mammals when administered in amounts ranging from about 0.1 mg to about 100 mg/kg of body weight per day. A preferred dosage regimen for optimum results would be from about 0.1 mg to about 25 mg/kg of body weight per day, and such dosage units are employed that a total of from about 7 mg to about 1.8 g of the active compound for a subject of about 70 kg of body weight are administered in a 24 hour period. This dosage regimen may be adjusted to provide the optimum therapeutic response. For example, several divided doses may be administered daily or the dose may be proportionally reduced as indicated by the exigencies of the therapeutic situation. A decided practical advantage is that these active compounds may be administered in any convenient manner such as by the oral, aerosol, intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous routes.

The active compounds may be orally administered, for example, with an inert diluent or with an assimilable edible carrier, or they may be enclosed in hard or soft shell gelatin capsules, or they may be compressed into tablets, or they may be incorporated directly with the food of the diet. For oral therapeutic administration, these active compounds may be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of ingestible tablets, buccal tablets, troches, capsules, elixirs, suspensions, syrups, wafers, suppositories and the like. Such compositions and preparations should contain at least 0.1% of active compound. The percentage of the compositions and preparations may, of course, be varied and may conveniently be between about 2% to about 60% of the weight of the unit. The amount of active compound in such therapeutically useful compositions is such that a suitable dosage will be obtained. Preferred

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compositions or preparations according to the present invention are prepared so that an oral dosage unit form contains between about 5 and 200 mg of active compound.

5 The tablets, troches, pills, capsules and the like may also contain the following: A binder such as gum tragacanth, acacia, corn starch or gelatin; excipients such as dicalcium phosphate; a disintegrating agent such as corn starch, potato starch, alginic acid and the like; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate; and a sweetening agent such as sucrose, lactose or saccharin may be added
10 or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, oil of wintergreen or cherry flavoring. When the dosage unit form is a capsule, it may contain, in addition to materials of the above type, a liquid carrier. Various other materials may be present as coatings or to otherwise modify the physical
15 form of the dosage unit. For instance, tablets, pills, or capsules may be coated with shellac, sugar or both. A syrup or elixir may contain the active compound, sucrose as a sweetening agent, methyl and propylparabens as preservatives, a dye and flavoring such as cherry or orange
20 flavor. Of course, any material used in preparing any dosage unit form should be pharmaceutically pure and substantially non-toxic in the amounts used. In addition, these active compounds may be incorporated into sustained-release preparations and formulations.
25

 Compositions according to the present invention having the desired clarity, stability and adaptability for parenteral use are obtained by dissolving from 0.10% to 10.0% by weight of active compound in a vehicle consisting
30 of a polyhydric aliphatic alcohol or mixtures thereof. Especially satisfactory are glycerin, propylene glycol and polyethylene glycols. The polyethylene glycols consist of a mixture of non-volatile, normally liquid, polyethylene glycols which are soluble in both water and organic liquids
35 and which have molecular weights of from about 200 to 1500. Although various mixtures of the aforementioned

non-volatile polyethylene glycols may be employed, it is preferred to use a mixture having an average molecular weight of from about 200 to about 400.

In addition to the active compound, the parenteral solutions may contain various preservatives which may be used to prevent bacterial and fungal contamination. Such preservatives are, for example, myristyl-gamma picolinium chloride, phenyl mercuric nitrate, benzalkonium chloride, phenethyl alcohol, p-chlorophenyl- α -glycerol ether, methyl and propyl parabens and thimerosal. As a practical matter, it is also convenient to employ antioxidants. Suitable antioxidants include, for example, sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite and sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate. Generally, from about 0.05 to about 0.2% concentrations of antioxidant are employed. These compounds may also be administered by inhalation using conventional Aerosol[®] formulations.

The invention will be described in greater detail in conjunction with the following specific examples.

Example 1

3-Cyano-N,N-dimethylbenzamide

A mixture of 85.22 g of m-cyanobenzoic acid, 400 ml of toluene, 4.48 ml (4.23 g) of N,N-dimethylformamide and 44.4 ml (72.3 g) of thionyl chloride was gently heated on a steam bath for 2 hours with sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride being evolved. The reaction solution was cooled in an ice bath and cautiously added portionwise, over one hour, to a stirred and cooled solution of 250 ml of 40% aqueous diethylamine and 100 ml of water. At intervals 2-3 ml of concentrated aqueous potassium hydroxide was added. After the addition was complete, the mixture was stirred for several hours, then the layers were separated and the organic layer washed with water. After permitting the organic layer to evaporate to dryness, the residue was recrystallized from 300 ml of ethanol containing charcoal, giving 68.5 g of the desired compound as white crystals, mp 85-88°C.

Example 23-(Difluoromethoxy)benzaldehyde

A solution was made of 200 g of 3-hydroxybenzaldehyde in 1350 ml of 2-propanol and 510 ml of water. Chlorodifluoromethane was bubbled into the solution for 5 minutes at which time a solution of 72.1 g of sodium hydroxide in 172 ml of water was added over 5 minutes. After bubbling the gas for 2 hours more, the reaction was allowed to stand for 2 days. The reaction mixture was filtered and the precipitate washed with 250 ml of 2-propanol. The combined filtrate and wash was concentrated in vacuo to 700 ml and was treated with 800 ml of 1N sodium hydroxide. The product was extracted into ether, back-washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo to a reddish oil. Distillation of this oil gave 61 g of the desired compound as a clear liquid, bp 65-70°C/0.4 mm.

Example 33-(Difluoromethoxy)benzaldehyde Oxime

A 2.0 g portion of hydroxylamine hydrochloride was dissolved in 12 ml of water and 8 ml of 5N sodium hydroxide was added. A 1.0 g portion of 3-(difluoromethoxy)benzaldehyde was added followed by enough ethanol to give a solution. After 10 minutes of reflux, the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the residue taken up in 10 ml of water. The pH was adjusted to 4 with hydrochloric acid, then the mixture was extracted with chloroform. The organic phase was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated, giving the desired compound as an oil.

Example 43-(Difluoromethoxy)benzonitrile

A solution of 4.95 g of 3-(difluoromethoxy)benzaldehyde oxime in 50 ml of dry tetrahydrofuran was treated with 4.30 g of N,N-carbonyldiimidazole. After the effervescence had subsided, the reaction solution was allowed to stand overnight, then concentrated in vacuo. The residue was taken up in 75 ml of water and the pH adjusted to

4 with hydrochloric acid. The nitrile was extracted into ether, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated, giving a yellow oil which upon distillation gave 2.45 g of the desired compound as a colorless oil, bp 73-75°C/0.3 mm.

5 Example 5

3-(N,N-Dimethylamido)benzimidamide, hydrochloride

Amidines were made by the Pinner Reaction [A. Pinner and F. Klein, Ber., 10, 1889 (1877)] and were generally used crude in further reactions.

10 A solution of 80.8 g of N,N-dimethyl-3-cyano-benzamide in 700 ml of ethanol was saturated with hydrogen chloride gas at 0°C. After standing at 0°C overnight, the clear solution was concentrated under aspirator vacuum at 50-60°C. The residual oil was dissolved in 500 ml of
15 ethanol and saturated with ammonia at 0°C. After standing at 0°C overnight, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo. The residual amidine was used in future reactions without further purification.

20 Using the general procedure of Example 5 and the indicated starting materials the compounds of Examples 6-8, found in Table II were prepared.

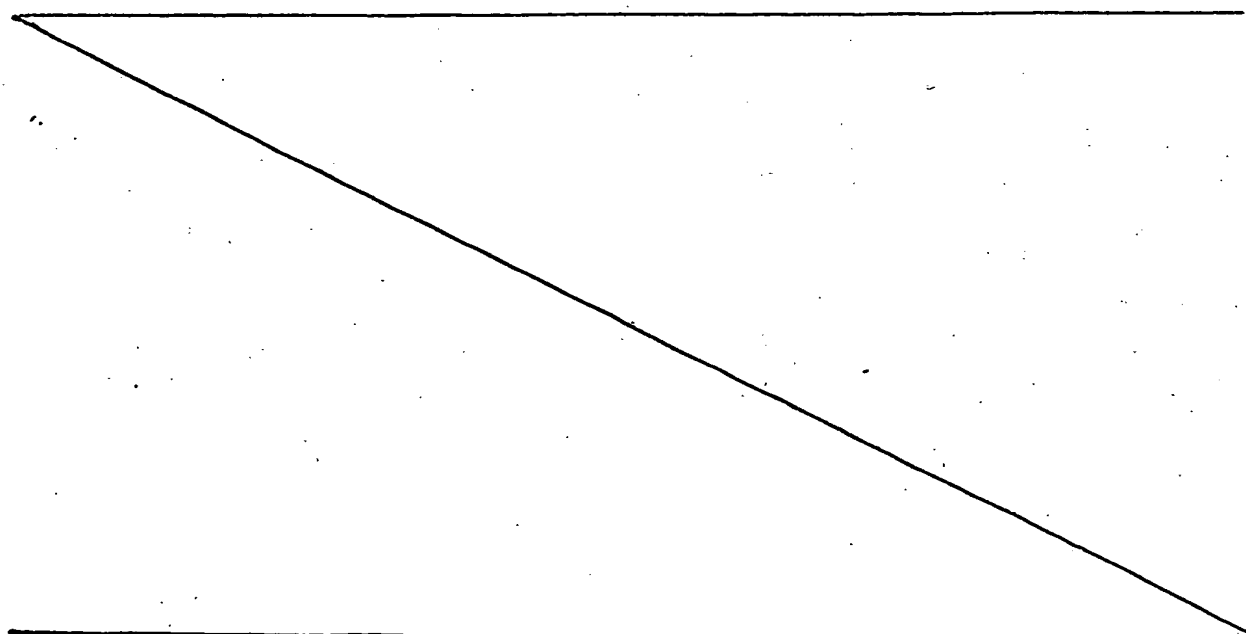


TABLE II

Example	Starting Material	Compound	MP°C
6	3,5-ditrifluoromethylbenzonitrile	3,5-ditrifluoromethylbenzamide, hydrochloride	124-128
7	3-cyanobenzaldehyde	3-diethoxymethylbenzamide, hydrochloride	
8	3-difluoromethoxybenzonitrile	3-difluoromethoxybenzamide, hydrochloride	

Example 92-Methyl-4-pyridinecarboximidamide, hydrochloride

A 17.2 g portion of 4-cyano-2-picoline
[E. Ochiai and I. Suzuki, Pharm. Bull. (Japan), 2, 147
(1954)] was dissolved in 150 ml of methanol, 756 mg of
sodium methoxide was added and the mixture was stirred
overnight. A 7.9 g portion of ammonium chloride was added
and the mixture was heated to reflux, then cooled to room
temperature, giving 15 g of the desired compound, mp 168-
178°C.

Example 102-(3-Tolyl)-4-pyrimidinol

A 92.3 g portion of 3-methylbenzamidine, hydro-
chloride [J. B. Ekeley, et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 57, 381
(1935)] was stirred with 200 ml of 5N sodium hydroxide and
400 ml of chloroform for 1/2 hour. When solution was
complete the chloroform layer was separated and the
aqueous layer extracted twice with 50 ml portions of chlor-
oform. The chloroform solutions were combined, dried over
sodium sulfate and evaporated, giving 69.3 g of free benz-
amidine. This benzamidine was taken up in one liter of
absolute ethanol, 71.6 g of ethyl formylacetate sodium salt
was added and the mixture was refluxed for 3 days. After
cooling, the ethanol was evaporated and the residue dis-
solved in one liter of water and filtered. The pH of the
filtrate was adjusted to 6 with 1N hydrochloric acid and
the solid was collected and dried, giving 59.1 g of the
desired intermediate as a white solid, mp 148-149.5°C.

Following the general procedure of Example 10
and using the indicated starting materials, some of which
are literature compounds and/or commercial compounds, and
the indicated reactants, the intermediates of Examples
11-23, found in Table III were obtained.

TABLE III

Example	Starting Material	Reactant	Intermediate	Mp°C
11	3-nitrobenzamide	ethyl formylpropionate, sodium salt	5-methyl-2-(3-nitrophenyl)-4(3H)-pyrimidinol	320-232
12	Example 6	ethyl formylpropionate, sodium salt	2-(3,5-difluoromethylphenyl)-4(3H)-pyrimidinone	231-232
13	Example 5	ethyl propiolate	2-(N,N-dimethylamidophenyl)-4(3H)-pyrimidinone	163-165
15	p-ethoxycarbonylbenzamidine	ethyl propiolate	2-(4-ethoxycarbonylphenyl)-4(3H)-pyrimidinone	270-320 (dec.)
16	Example 7	ethyl formylacetate, sodium salt	2-(3-diethoxymethylphenyl)-4(3H)-pyrimidinone	126-128
17	3-bromobenzamide, hydrochloride	ethyl propiolate	2-(3-bromophenyl)-4(3H)-pyrimidinone	207-208
18	Example 8	ethyl formylacetate, sodium salt	2-(3-difluoromethoxyphenyl)-4(3H)-pyrimidinol	187-189

TABLE III (continued)

Example	Starting Material	Reactant	Intermediate	mp°C
19	Example 9	ethyl formylacetate, sodium salt	2-(3-methyl-4-pyridinyl)-4(1H)-pyrimidinone	186-189
20	m-nitrobenzamide, hydrochloride	ethyl formylacetate, sodium salt	2-(3-nitrophenyl)-4(3H)-pyrimidinone	
21	3-pyridinylbenzamide	ethyl formylpropionate, sodium salt	2-(3-pyridinyl)-4-pyrimidinol	188-191
22	3-trifluoromethylbenzamide, hydrochloride	ethyl formylpropionate, sodium salt	5-methyl-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4(1H)-pyrimidinone	210-212
23	3-trifluoromethylbenzamide, hydrochloride	ethyl acetoacetate	6-methyl-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4(3H)-pyrimidinone	211-217

Example 244-Chloro-2-(3-tolyl)-pyrimidine

A 23.91 g portion of 2-(3-tolyl)-4-pyrimidinol was mixed with 400 ml of phosphorous oxychloride in a one liter round bottom flask, under a drying tube and heated on a steam bath overnight. The mixture was allowed to cool and then poured over 2 liters of ice. The resulting solid was collected, washed with 50 ml of ether, dried and recrystallized from 100 ml of ethanol, giving 16.23 g of the desired intermediate, mp 74-75°C.

Following the procedure of Example 24 and using the indicated precursors, the intermediates of Examples 25-37, found in Table IV, were obtained.

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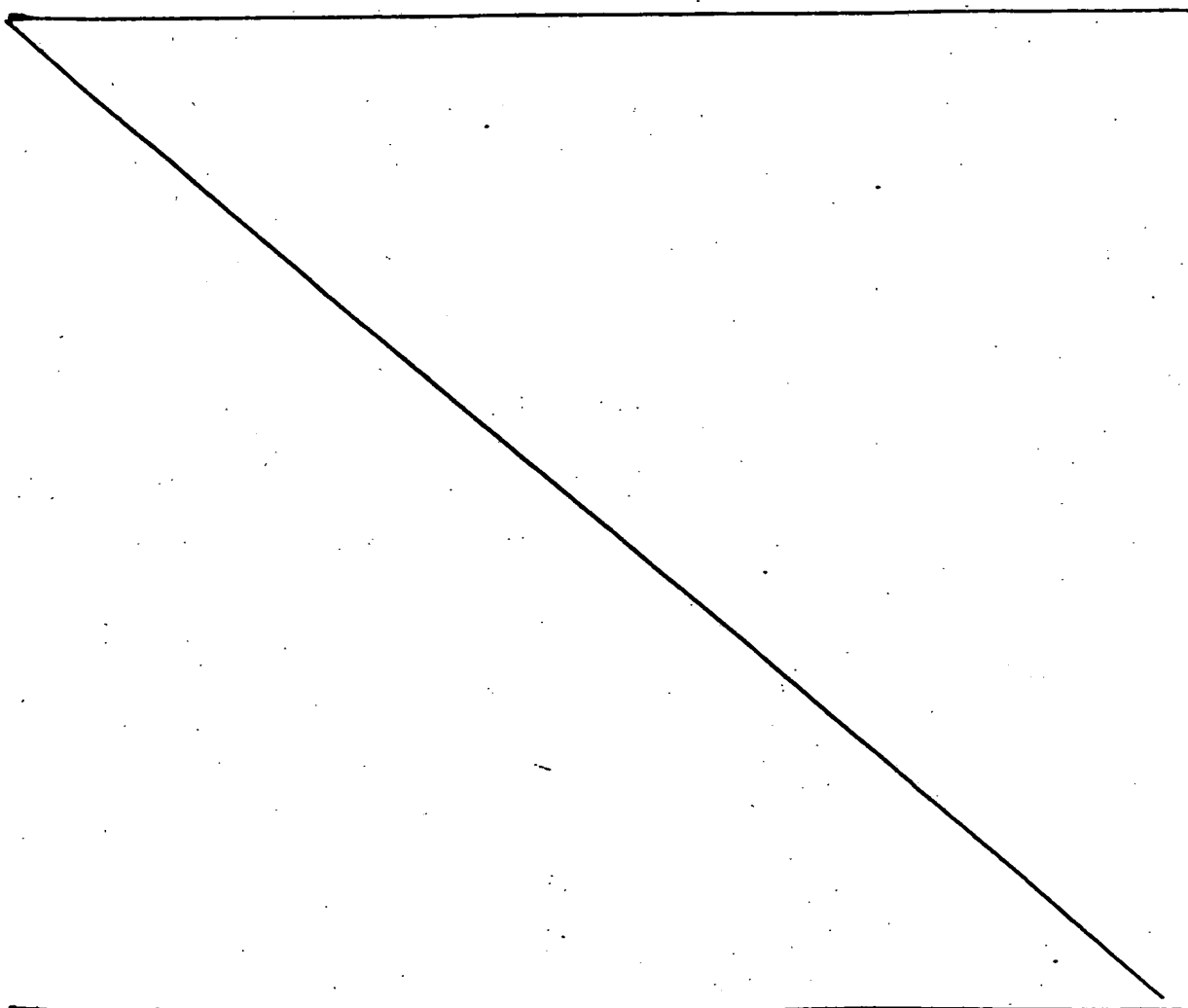


TABLE IV

Example	Precursor	Intermediate II	MP°C
25	Example 11	4-chloro-5-methyl-2-(3-nitro-phenyl)-pyrimidine	160-162
26	Example 12	4-chloro-2-(3,5-difluoro-methylphenyl)-pyrimidine	24-26
27	Example 13	4-chloro-2-(N,N-dimethylamido-phenyl)-pyrimidine	oil
28	Example 14	4-chloro-2-(3-ethoxycarbonyl-phenyl)-pyrimidine	87-89
29	Example 15	4-chloro-2-(4-ethoxycarbonyl-phenyl)-pyrimidine	94-96.5
30	Example 17	4-chloro-2-(3-bromophenyl)-pyrimidine	125-126.5
31	Example 18	4-chloro-2-(3-difluoromethoxy-phenyl)-pyrimidine	54-55

TABLE IV (continued)

Example	Precursor	Intermediate II	MPOC
32	Example 19	4-chloro-2-(3-methyl-4-pyridinyl)-pyrimidine	89-90
33	Example 22	4-chloro-5-methyl-2-[3-trifluoromethylphenyl]-pyrimidine	98-100.5
34	Example 20	4-chloro-2-(3-nitrophenyl)-pyrimidine	156-158
35	2-(2-pyridinyl)-4-pyrimidinol	4-chloro-2-(2-pyridinyl)-pyrimidine	87-89
36	Example 21	4-chloro-2-(3-pyridinyl)-pyrimidine	87-89
37	Example 23	4-chloro-6-methyl-2-[3-(trifluoromethylphenyl)]-pyrimidine	59-61

Example 383-(4-Chloro-2-pyrimidinyl)benzaldehyde and
4-Chloro-2-(3-dichloromethylphenyl)-pyrimidine

A 5.3 g portion of 2-(3-diethoxymethylphenyl)-
5 4(3H)-pyrimidinone and 30 ml of phosphorous oxychloride
was heated on a steam bath overnight. The excess phosphorous
oxychloride was removed under vacuum and the residue
taken up in chloroform and passed through a hydrous
magnesium silicate pad. Evaporation of the filtrate left
10 3.1 g of residue which had two spots by TLC (chloroform-
silica gel). Trituration of the residue with ether gave
0.4 g of 3-(4-chloro-2-pyrimidinyl)benzaldehyde, mp 136-
138°C (the slower moving spot) which was identified by
analysis, PMR and IR.

15 The ether soluble material was concentrated in vacuo
and refluxed with 30 ml of phosphorous oxychloride
overnight and then treated as above, giving 3 g of crystals,
mp 46-48°C, which was identified by analysis, PMR and IR
as 4-chloro-2-(3-dichloromethylphenyl)-pyrimidine.

Example 393-(4-Chloro-2-pyrimidinyl)benzenemethanol

A 1.0 g portion of 3-(4-chloro-2-pyrimidinyl)-
benzaldehyde was dissolved in 230 ml of 2-propanol and
0.32 g of freshly ground sodium borohydride pellets was
25 added. After stirring for 3 hours at 50-60°C in a water
bath, the excess reducing agent was destroyed with 6N
hydrochloric acid. The solution was neutralized with
sodium bicarbonate and the mixture concentrated in vacuo.
The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and
30 water. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate
and then evaporated, giving 1.1 g of the desired intermediate
as a colorless oil.

Example 404-Hydrazino-2-(3-tolyl)-pyrimidine

A 15.6 g portion of 4-chloro-2-(3-tolyl)-pyrimidine in 400 ml of methanol was heated to boiling. A
5 190 ml portion of hydrazine hydrate was then added and the
solution was heated and stirred for 2 hours, then allowed
to cool overnight. The mixture was diluted with 200 ml of
water and cooled in an ice bath. The resulting solid was
collected and recrystallized from 150 ml of ethanol,
10 giving 3.9 g of the desired intermediate, mp 102-103°C.

Following the procedure of Example 40 and using
the indicated precursors, the intermediates of Examples 41-
56, found in Table V, were obtained.

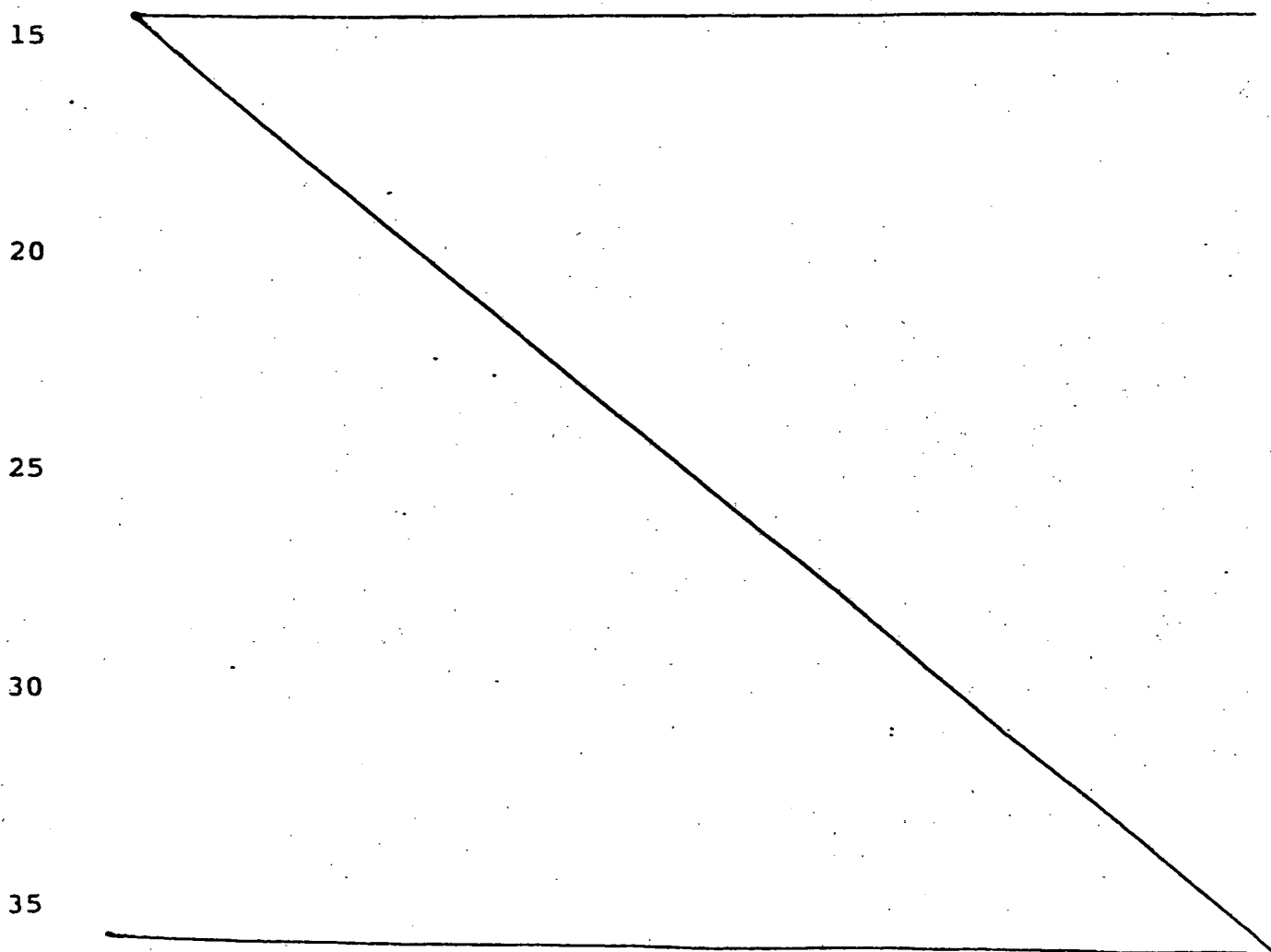


TABLE V

Example	Precursor	Intermediate	mp°C
41	Example 25	4-hydrazino-5-methyl-2-(3-nitrophenyl)-pyrimidine	204-206
42	Example 26	4-hydrazino-2-(3,5-ditri-fluoromethylphenyl)-pyrimidine	111-112
43	Example 27	4-hydrazino-2-(N,N-dimethyl-amidophenyl)-pyrimidine	165-167.5
44	Example 28	4-hydrazino-2-(3-ethoxy-carbonylphenyl)-pyrimidine	170-173
45	Example 29	4-hydrazino-2-(4-ethoxycar-bonylphenyl)-pyrimidine	161-163
46	Example 38	4-hydrazino-2-(3-dichloro-methylphenyl)-pyrimidine	
47	Example 30	4-hydrazino-2-(3-bromophenyl)-pyrimidine	136-138
48	Example 31	4-hydrazino-2-(3-difluoro-methoxyphenyl)-pyrimidine	73-76.5

TABLE V (continued)

Example	Precursor	Intermediate	MPOC
49	Example 32	4-hydrazino-2-(3-methyl-4-pyridinyl)-pyrimidine	
50	Example 33	4-hydrazino-5-methyl-2-[3-trifluoromethylphenyl]-pyrimidine	193-195
51	Example 39	3-(4-hydrazino-2-pyrimidinyl)-benzenemethanol	154-158
52	Example 34	4-hydrazino-2-(3-nitrophenyl)-pyrimidine	208-209
53	Example 35	4-hydrazino-2-(2-pyridinyl)-pyrimidine	108-110
54	Example 36	4-hydrazino-2-(3-pyridinyl)-pyrimidine	107-108
55	4-chloro-2-(4-pyridinyl)-pyrimidine	4-hydrazino-2-(4-pyridinyl)-pyrimidine	208-212
56	Example 37	4-hydrazino-6-methyl-2-[3-trifluoromethylphenyl]-pyrimidine	141-143.5

Example 575-(3-Methylphenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine

A 2.74 g portion of 4-hydrazino-2-(3-tolyl)-
pyrimidine was dissolved in 100 ml of methanol. Next, a
5 1.5 g portion of cyanogen bromide was added and the mixture
was refluxed for 3 hours, then allowed to cool overnight.
After evaporating the reaction, the residue was stirred in
a mixture of 25 ml of chloroform and saturated aqueous
potassium bicarbonate. The chloroform layer was separated,
10 dried and evaporated, giving an oil which solidified and
was then recrystallized from methylene chloride-hexane,
giving 550 mg of the desired product as a tan solid,
mp 125-126°C.

Following the general procedure of Example 57
15 and using the indicated intermediates, the products of
Examples 58-75, found in Table VI, were obtained.

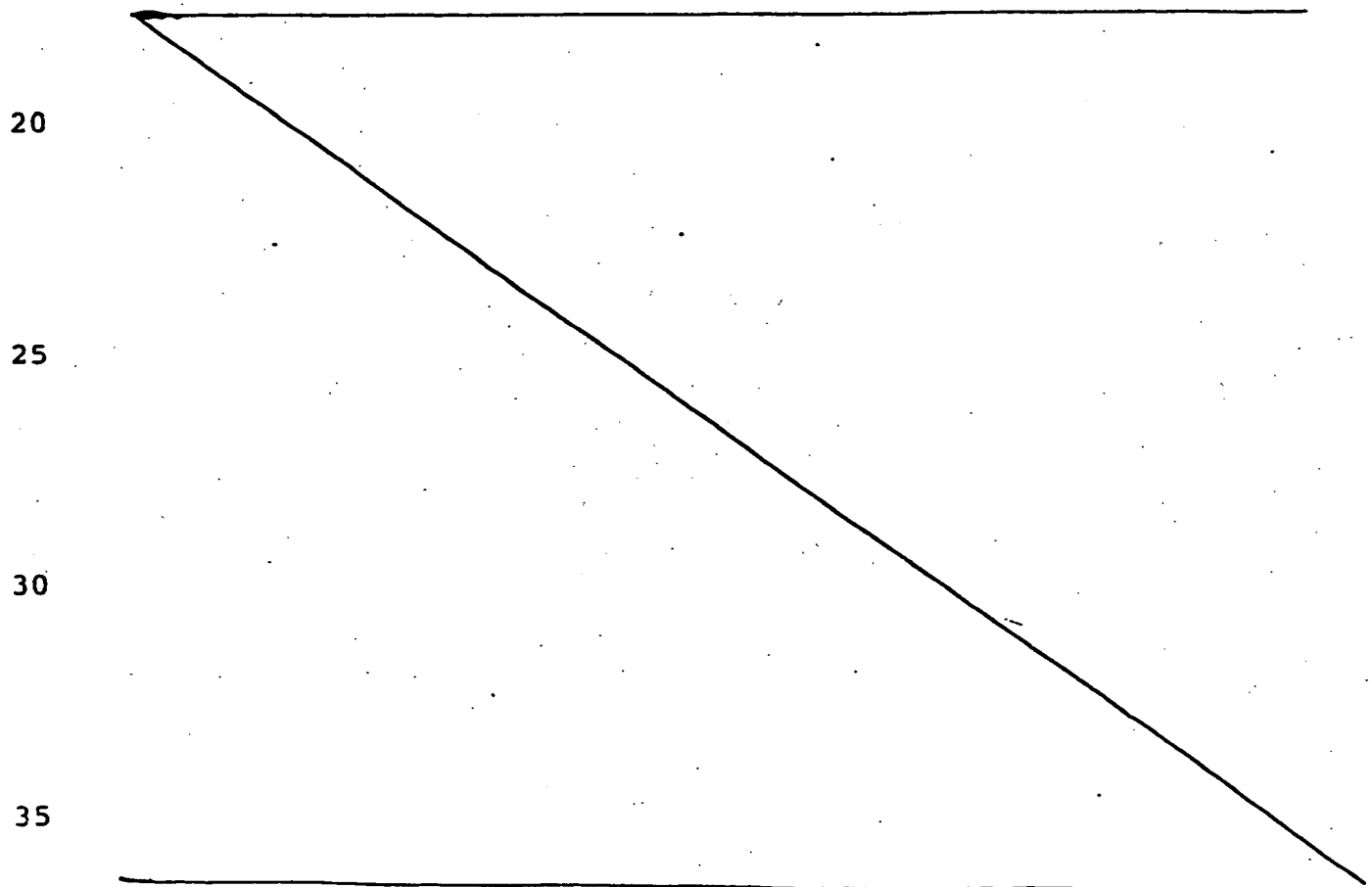


TABLE VI

Example	Intermediate	Product	MPOC
58	Example 41	8-methyl-5-(3-nitrophenyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	240-242
59	Example 42	5-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)-phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	164-167
60	Example 43	3-(2-amino[1,2,4]triazolo-[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)-N,N-dimethylbenzamide	213.5- 215.5
61	Example 44	3-(2-amino[1,2,4]triazolo-[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)benzoic acid, ethyl ester	124.5-127
62	Example 45	4-(2-amino[1,2,4]triazolo-[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)benzoic acid, ethyl ester	180.5- 181.5
63	Example 46	5-[3-(dichloromethyl)phenyl]-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	146-148
64	Example 47	5-(3-bromophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	175-177

TABLE VI (continued)

Example	Intermediate	Product	Mp°C
65	Example 48	5-[3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl]-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	115-117
66	Example 49	5-(3-methyl-4-pyridinyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	133-134
67	4-hydrazino-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]pyrimidine	5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	119-122
68	4-hydrazino-2-(4-fluorophenyl)pyrimidine	5-(4-fluorophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	215
69	4-hydrazino-2-(3-chlorophenyl)pyrimidine	5-(3-chlorophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	192-194
70	Example 52	5-(3-nitrophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	272-276

TABLE VI (continued)

Example	Intermediate	Product	MPOC
71	Example 50	8-methyl-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	179-181
72	Example 54	5-(3-pyridinyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	228-231
73	Example 53	5-(2-pyridinyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	187-189
74	Example 55	5-(4-pyridinyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	>250
75	Example 56	7-methyl-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine	186.5-189

Example 76

5-[3-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]-
pyrimidin-2-acetamide

5 A mixture of 1.0 g of 5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-
phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine, 25 ml of
acetic anhydride and 50 ml of anhydrous ether was heated
on a steam bath for 5 hours and then cooled. The solid
was collected, washed with water, dried and recrystallized
10 from chloroform, giving 1.02 g of solid. This solid was
dissolved in warm ethyl acetate, washed with saturated
aqueous sodium bicarbonate, then water, dried and the
solvent removed in vacuo. The residue was recrystallized
from petroleum ether, giving 780 mg of the desired product,
mp 218-220°C.

Example 77

N-[8-Methyl-5-(3-nitrophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]-
pyrimidin-2-yl]acetamide

20 A 12.7 g portion of 8-methyl-5-(3-nitrophenyl)-
[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine and 306 mg of
4-dimethylaminopyridine in 150 ml of pyridine:acetic anhy-
dride (2:1) was refluxed with stirring for one hour. The
solution was cooled and then evaporated to dryness. The
residue was slurried in 100 ml of ether and the brown
crystals collected. These were dissolved in 1200 ml of
25 hot ethanol, filtered and the filtrate concentrated to
200 ml and cooled. The crystals were collected, giving
11.3 g of the desired product, mp 245-247°C.

Example 78

30 N-[8-Methyl-5-[3-[[4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]-
phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl]acetamide

35 A 5.0 g portion of N-[8-methyl-5-(3-nitrophenyl)-
[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl]acetamide in a solu-
tion of 20 ml of trifluoroacetic acid containing 500 mg of
10% palladium on carbon catalyst was shaken under 46 lb.
of hydrogen pressure on a Paar hydrogenator overnight.
The mixture was filtered and the filtrate evaporated,

giving an oil. This oil was neutralized with 20 ml of saturated aqueous potassium carbonate, saturated with salt and extracted into 100 ml of ethyl acetate. The organic phase was dried, filtered and evaporated. The residue was
5 recrystallized from ethanol, giving 3.4 g of N-[5-(3-aminophenyl)-8-methyl[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl]acetamide.

A 282 mg portion of the above compound and 210 mg of p-toluene sulfonyl chloride were dissolved in 100 ml of
10 pyridine with stirring and sealed overnight. A 105 mg portion of p-toluene sulfonyl chloride was added and the mixture was warmed under a drying tube on a steam bath for 1/2 hour. The mixture was cooled, evaporated and the residue taken up in chloroform and passed through a hydrous
15 magnesium silicate pad. The filtrate was taken up in chloroform, washed with 0.1N hydrochloric acid, dried and evaporated. This residue was recrystallized from ethyl acetate-cyclohexane, giving the desired product as white crystals, mp 215-218°C.

20 Example 79

N-Methyl-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo-
[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine

A mixture of 8.0 g of 5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-
25 phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-acetamide, 75 ml of dry N,N-dimethylformamide and 1.31 g of 50% sodium hydride in oil was stirred for 1.5 hours until foaming stopped and a solution formed. A 3.10 ml (7.07 g) portion
of iodomethane was added and after 1/2 hour the mixture was heated on a steam bath for 30 minutes followed by
30 concentration in vacuo. The residue was distributed between water at pH 8 containing potassium bicarbonate and chloroform. The organic layer was dried and evaporated and the residue recrystallized from carbon tetrachloride,
giving 4.62 g of 2-(N-acetyl-N-methyl)amino-5-[3-(tri-
35 fluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidine.

A 3.35 g portion of the above pyrimidine was dissolved in 100 ml of tetrahydrofuran and 50 ml of ethanol. To this was added 4.15 ml of 6N hydrochloric acid and 4.15 ml of water. The mixture was allowed to stand one week, aqueous potassium bicarbonate was added and the mixture was allowed to evaporate. The residue was crystallized from 40 ml of ethyl acetate giving 1.80 g of the desired product as light yellow crystals, mp 177.5-179°C.

Example 80

3-(2-Amino[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)-benzaldehyde

3-(4-Hydrazino-2-pyrimidinyl)benzenemethanol was converted to 3-(2-amino[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)benzenemethanol by the procedure of Example 57.

A 100 mg portion of the above triazolo derivative and 700 mg of freshly prepared dimethylaminopyridinium chlorochromate in 100 ml of chloroform was stirred overnight. A 700 mg portion of the chromate reagent was added and the mixture was stirred for 24 hours. The mixture was filtered and the filter cake eluted several times with 2% methanol in chloroform. The solvents were evaporated giving 50 mg of the desired product as a grey solid, mp 205-208°C.

Example 81

5-(4-Pyridinyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine, pyridine-1-oxide

A 212 mg portion of 5-(4-pyridinyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine was dissolved in 400 ml of dichloromethane. A 236 mg portion of m-chloroperbenzoic acid was added, the mixture was stirred 24 hours and the insolubles removed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated to 20 ml and the resulting crude solid collected. This solid was crystallized from 40 ml of absolute ethanol, giving 70 mg of the desired product, mp 274-277°C (dec.).

Example 82

1-Chloro-3-[[5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]-
triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl]amino]-2-propanol

5 A mixture of 7.68 g of 5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-
phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-acetamide, 75 ml
of N,N-dimethylformamide and 1.26 g of 50% sodium hydride
in oil was stirred for 1.5 hours. A 2.24 ml (2.65 g)
portion of epichlorohydrin was added and the mixture was
10 heated on a steam bath for one hour and then concentrated
in vacuo to a residue. The residue was taken up in dilute
hydrochloric acid, then raised to pH 8 with potassium
bicarbonate and extracted three times with chloroform.
The organic layers were combined, dried and evaporated.
The residue was taken up in 25 ml of methanol, cooled and
15 filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the
residue taken up in chloroform and passed through hydrous
magnesium silicate. The filtrate was concentrated in
vacuo and the residue taken up in 20 ml of ethyl acetate
and cooled. This solution was column chromatographed on
20 silica gel. Fractions 5 and 6 were combined and recrystal-
lized from 10 ml of methanol, giving 1.43 g of off-white
crystals.

These crystals were dissolved in 10 ml of tetra-
hydrofuran and treated with 2 ml of 6N hydrochloric acid.
25 After 3 hours the reaction was stopped by adding aqueous
potassium bicarbonate and stripping the tetrahydrofuran.
The residue was dissolved in 150 ml of chloroform with
warming. The organic layer was separated, dried, concen-
trated in vacuo and recrystallized from methanol, giving
30 0.45 g of the desired product as white crystals, mp 141-
142°C.

Example 83

N-[5-[3-[[4-Methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]phenyl]-
[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl]acetamide

35 N-[5-(3-nitrophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]-
pyrimidin-2-yl]acetamide was converted to N-[5-(3-amino-

phenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl]acetamide by the procedure of Example 78.

A 3.9 g portion of the above compound was reacted with p-toluene sulfonyl chloride as described in Example 78, giving 1.95 g of the desired product as beige crystals, mp 208-211°C.

Example 84

N-[3-(2-Amino[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)-phenyl]-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide

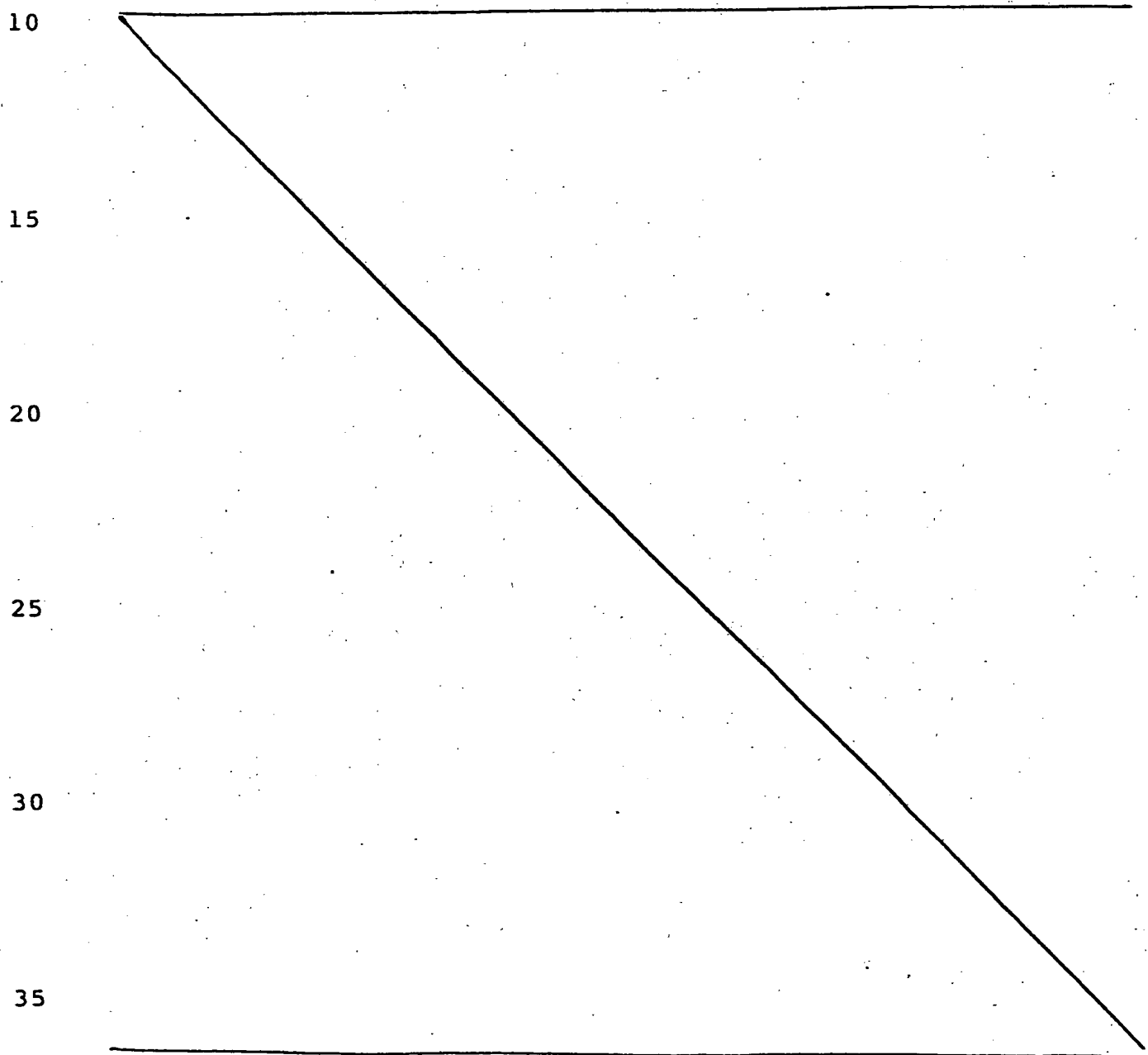
A 250 mg portion of N-[5-[3-[[4-methylphenyl]-sulfonyl]amino]phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl]acetamide was dissolved in 30 ml of dioxane. A 15 ml portion of 1N hydrochloric acid was added, the mixture was allowed to stand 22 hours, concentrated, neutralized with aqueous potassium bicarbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extract was evaporated and the residue taken up in 1% methanol in chloroform and filtered through hydrous magnesium silicate. The filtrate was evaporated and the residue crystallized from ethyl acetate-cyclohexane giving 15 mg of the desired product as white crystals, mp 205-208°C.

Example 85

5-(3-Ethynylphenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine

A suspension of 2.0 g of 5-(3-bromophenyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine in 45 ml of triethylamine was flushed with argon and stirred 15 minutes. A 17 mg portion of palladium II acetate and 34 mg of triphenyl phosphine were added followed by 1.06 g of ethynyl trimethylsilane. The mixture was heated to reflux, then allowed to stand overnight under argon, then again heated at reflux for 5 hours and then cooled. A 34 mg portion of palladium II acetate, 68 mg of triphenyl phosphine and 2.12 g of ethynyl trimethylsilane were added and this mixture was refluxed 15 hours. The mixture was cooled, evaporated, taken up in 200 ml of chloroform, washed with 100 ml of saturated aqueous potassium bicarbonate, dried, filtered and evaporated giving a brown glass. This glass

was taken up in 50 ml of methanol and 200 mg of anhydrous potassium carbonate were added. This mixture was sealed, stirred overnight and then evaporated. The residue was taken up in 100 ml of chloroform, washed with 50 ml of dilute aqueous potassium bicarbonate, dried, filtered through hydrous magnesium silicate and evaporated. This solid was crystallized from chloroform-cyclohexane, giving 300 mg of the desired product, mp 170-172°C.



Example 865-(3-Iodophenyl)(1,2,4)triazolo(1,5c)pyrimidin-2-amine

A mixture of 148 g of m-iodobenzoic acid, 46.2 ml of thionyl chloride and 1300 ml of toluene was heated under a drying tube. After 1/2 hour the starting material dissolved. The mixture was then heated at reflux for 1/2 hour then allowed to cool and the solvent removed in vacuo. The resulting yellow liquid was immediately dissolved in 800 ml of tetramethylene sulfone and 69.2 g of sulfamide were added. This mixture was stirred and heated for 15 minutes at 130°C, and exotherm raised the temperature to 160°C. Then the mixture was heated at 130°C for 2 hours and then allowed to cool for 48 hours. The mixture was then partitioned between 800 ml of ether and one liter of water. The ether layer was filtered, the filtrate washed four times with water, then dried, filtered and evaporated. The resulting brown liquid was distilled in a kugelrohr (90-95°C) to give 112 g of 3-iodobenzonitrile as a colorless liquid which crystallized on standing.

A mixture of 110.6 g of 3-iodobenzonitrile, 29.4 ml of methanol and 1300 ml of ether was cooled to 5°C in an ice bath and hydrogen chloride gas was passed into the solution, with rapid stirring, for 3.5 hours. The mixture was then refrigerated overnight and the resulting crystals collected, washed with ether and dried. These crystals were dissolved in 1300 ml of ethanol cooled to 5°C in an ice bath and ammonia gas was passed through the solution for 1.5 hours. The mixture was refrigerated for 3 days, then filtered and the ethanol evaporated at 45°C leaving a gum. This gum was triturated twice with 100 ml of ether giving 128 g of 3-iodobenzamidine hydrochloride. This 128 g was then reacted with ethyl propionate in ethanolic potassium hydroxide with heat for 2 hours, then allowed

to cool overnight with stirring. The solvent was then evaporated at 50°C giving a gum. This gum was triturated with 800 ml of water and 200 ml of ether. The aqueous phase was separated, acidified to pH 5 with 6N hydrochloric acid and the resulting solid collected giving 2-(3-iodophenyl)-4(1H)-pyrimidinone.

A 32.9 g portion of 2-(3-iodophenyl)-4(1H)-pyrimidinone was stirred and refluxed in 123 ml of phosphorus oxychloride for 2 hours, then cooled overnight and the solvent evaporated at 55°C. The residue was suspended in 400 ml of chloroform, then evaporated. This residue was taken up in 300 ml of chloroform, filtered and washed twice with 75 ml of chloroform. The combined filtrate and washes were evaporated giving 4-chloro-2-(3-iodophenyl)-pyrimidine.

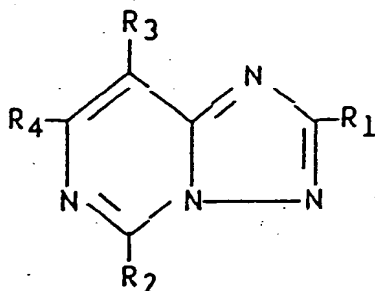
A mixture of 20.7 g of 4-chloro-2-(3-iodophenyl)pyrimidine, 140 ml of water and 80 ml of hydrazine hydrate was heated on a steam bath to produce solution, then refluxed 1/2 hour and allowed to cool overnight. The resulting crystals were collected, washed with methanol:water (1:1) and dried, giving 4-hydrazino-2-(3-iodophenyl)pyrimidine.

A 15.6 g portion of 4-hydrazino-2-(3-iodophenyl)pyrimidine was stirred in 260 ml of methanol and 7.95 g of cyanogen bromide was added. This mixture was refluxed for 2 hours, cooled overnight and then 75 ml of saturated aqueous potassium carbonate added. The methanol was evaporated and the residue partitioned between water and chloroform. The chloroform layer was washed twice with water, dried, filtered and the filtrate evaporated giving, after recrystallization from ethanol, 6.55 g of the desired product as white crystals, mp 179-181°C.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A compound of the formula:



wherein R_1 is amino, (C_1-C_6) acylamino, alkyl(C_1-C_6)-amino or 1-chloro-2-propanolamino; R_2 is mono- or disubstituted phenyl [wherein the substituents are trifluoromethyl, nitro, chloro, bromo, iodo, alkyl(C_1-C_6), formyl, 1-alkynyl, difluoromethoxy, carboxamido, $-CON[alkyl(C_1-C_6)]_2$, $-CON(CH_2)_n$ (where $n = 2-5$) or $-COOalkyl(C_1-C_6)$], *p*-methylphenylsulfonylamino, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridinyl, 3-alkyl(C_1-C_6)-4-pyridinyl or 4-pyridine-1-oxide; and R_3 and R_4 are individually selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl- (C_1-C_6) .

2. The compound according to Claim 1, 5-[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]-triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine.

3. The compound according to Claim 1, 5-(3-bromophenyl)[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine.

4. The compound according to Claim 1, 5-[3-(difluoromethoxy)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine.

5. The compound according to Claim 1, 5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl][1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-amine.

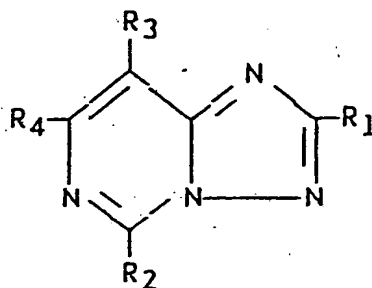
6. The compound according to Claim 1, 3-(2-amino[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)benzaldehyde.

7. The compound according to Claim 1, *N*-[5-[3-[[4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]phenyl][1,2,4]-triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl]acetamide.

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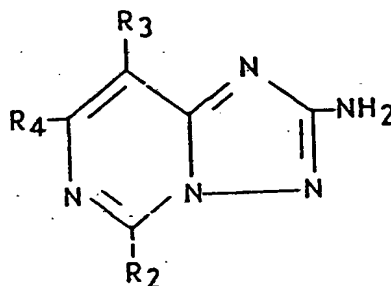
8. The compound according to Claim 1, N-[3-(2-amino[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-5-yl)phenyl]-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide.

9. A composition of matter in dosage unit form comprising from about 7 mg. to about 1.8-g. of a compound selected from those of the formula:



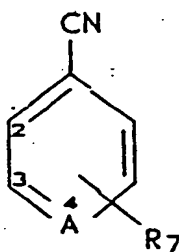
wherein R_1 is amino, (C_1-C_6) acylamino, alkyl(C_1-C_6)amino or 1-chloro-2-propanolamino; R_2 is mono- or disubstituted phenyl [wherein the substituents are trifluoromethyl, nitro, chloro, bromo, iodo, alkyl(C_1-C_6), formyl, 1-alkynyl, difluoromethoxy, carboxamido, $-CON[alkyl(C_1-C_6)]_2$, $-CON(CH_2)_n$ (where $n = 2-5$) or $-COOalkyl(C_1-C_6)$], *p*-methylphenylsulfonyl-amino, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridinyl, 3-alkyl(C_1-C_6)-4-pyridinyl or 4-pyridine-1-oxide; and R_3 and R_4 are individually selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl(C_1-C_6), in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10. A process for preparing compounds of the formula:

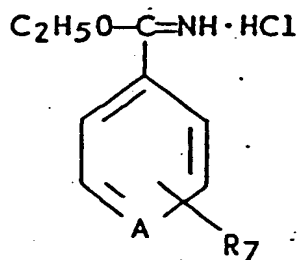


wherein R_2 is mono- or disubstituted phenyl [wherein the substituents are trifluoromethyl, nitro, chloro, bromo,

iodo alkyl(C₁-C₆), formyl, 1-alkynyl, difluoromethoxy, carboxamido, -CON[alkyl(C₁-C₆)]₂, -CON(CH₂)_n (where n = 2-5) or -COOalkyl(C₁-C₆)], p-methylphenylsulfonylamino, 2-, 3- or -4-pyridinyl, 3-alkyl(C₁-C₆)-4-pyridinyl or 4-pyridine-1-oxide; and R₃ and R₄ are individually selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl(C₁-C₆) which comprises dissolving a substituted nitrile (where A is -CH=) or pyridinyl nitrile (where A is -N= and may be at the 2, 3 or 4 position) of the formula:

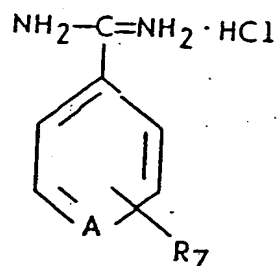


where R₇ is trifluoromethyl, nitro, chloro, bromo, iodo, alkyl(C₁-C₆), -CON[alkyl(C₁-C₆)]₂, -CON(CH₂)_n (where n=2-5), -COOalkyl(C₁-C₆), formyl or difluoromethoxy in a solvent mixture of methanol and ether at 0°C. followed by saturation with hydrogen chloride and storage at 0°C. for 12-48 hours, giving a compound of the formula:

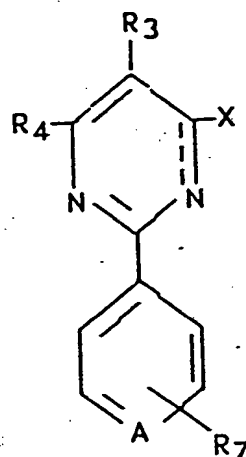


which is then dissolved in absolute ethanol at 0°C., saturated with ammonia gas and stored at 0°C. for 48-288 hours, giving a compound of the formula:

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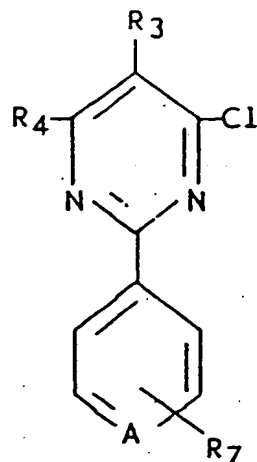


which is then converted to the free base by dissolving in chloroform containing an alkali, concentrated, dissolved in absolute ethanol and reacted with either ethyl 3-ethoxy-2-propenoate, ethyl formylpropionate, sodium salt, ethyl propiolate, ethyl formylacetate, sodium salt or ethyl alkanoyl acetate at reflux for several days, giving compounds of the formula:

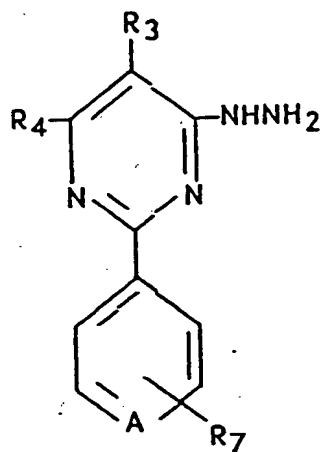


where R_3 and R_4 are hydrogen or lower alkyl (C_1-C_6), X is =O or its tautomer and R_7 is as described above, which compounds are then reacted with phosphorous oxychloride with warming for 1-24 hours, poured over ice, isolated and recrystallized, giving compounds of the formula:

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which are then dissolved in methanol and reacted with hydrazine hydrate with heating for 1-4 hours, then cooled, giving hydrazine intermediates of the formula:



which are then dissolved in methanol and reacted with cyanogen bromide at reflux for several hours, giving the products of this invention.



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			EP 84108922.0
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
A	US - A - 3 045 015 (G.W. MILLER et al.) * Claims 1,6,7; column 4 * --	1,9,10	C 07 D 487/04 A 61 K 31/41 A 61 K 31/505
D,A	US - A - 4 269 980 (R.A. HARDY JR. et al.) * Claim 13; columns 15,16; tables III,IV * --	1,9,10	
D,A	JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 25, 1982 G.Y. LESHER et al. "Novel Orally Active Inhibitors of Passive Cutaneous Anaphylaxis in Rats: N-[2-(4-Pyridinyl)-4-pyrimidinyl]-ureas and Dialkyl [2-(4-Pyridinyl)-4-pyrimidinyl]amino]methylene]malonates" pages 837-842 * Page 839 * -----	10	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search VIENNA		Date of completion of the search 05-11-1984	Examiner PETROUSEK
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